A champion brave, alert and strong ... To ald the right, oppose the wrong.

Camp Douglas, U. T., Tuesday Morning, August 30, 1864.

Duity Anion Vedette. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAN TERRITORY, OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

month, (invariably in advance) ... \$1 00 to months, 275 of Rates of Advis

alf column, one insertion,
one month,
three mouths,
see months, One column, one meetics, one month, the three months,

- \$140 00 Regular or half yearly advertisers will be allowed to change at pleasure, at 40 centra aquare for composition.

20 Translant advertisements, to insure insertion, must be said for in advance.

21 Branat Nonces charged for at the rate of fifty centra line, each insertion.

22 Manualus, Brane, and Duarus are published in this paper free of charge.

Job Work,

BUCH AS MINING CERTIFICATES, PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS, BILL HEADS,

Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms etc., - - - etc., - - - etc., IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the Dath Venerra, Camp Douglas, Utah Torritory," will meet with prompt attention.

All Communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the Dath Union Venerra, Camp Douglas, Utah Torritory."

Utah Territory."

HEAM S. TUTTLE is our Carrier, and authorized agont for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Orders left for him at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse Main Street, will be promptly attended to.

Notice. Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Goyornor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for
the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon
the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great
Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other
legal papers made out on the abortest notice, and on
reasonable terms.

Asknowledgements taken for any part of the United
States. apr9-tf PATRICK LYNCH.

JAMES LINFORTH. COMMISSION MERCHANT, 908 BATTERY STREET,

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. jy2if

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

84 per ton. PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON, Great Salt Jaka City, April 6th, 1864. appair

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS! EUREKA LIVERY STABLES Next Building South of the MANSION HOUSE,

the the

pole lity. crai and,

915

Corner of Emigration Street and State Road GREAT SAUT LAKE CITY.

These New, Large and Commodious TABLE HIS TO NOW open for the accommodation of the Public.

Good Saddies and Horses arways accommodations for travelers with here find the best accommodations for the paid for Hey and Grain.

ELEWORTH & TUTTS

NOTICE.

NTENDING to go East on the expiration of my term of service, I will sell, in lots of ten feet of more three-fourths of a claim of 200 feet, in the Sacretamento Company, California Veiss ther Lode, sau ated at Egan Danon, Lander county, Nevada Territogy For further particulars apply to EDWARD WATKING, ang 22 tarpet

S. J. LEES' PROVISION STORE,

on Main Street, Great Salt Lake City, U. T. Minen and Fraders Ontaiting Potas-

Opmen of the Other, Aug. 10th, '64.

REDUCTION OF FARE

VIRGINIA CITY,

MONTANA TERRITORY.

On and after Monday next, the 15th inst., and until further notice, the fare from Salt Lake to Virginia City, Montana, will be

825.00

LEGAL TENDERS, W. S. HALSEY, Agent.

California and Nevada Volunteers' RESTAURANT.

THE undersigned having re-built and fernished the above R-staurant at Camp Douglas, is now prepare to accommodate all who may give him a gell, in a man ner never before equaled in this place. The table will always be furnished with the best the market affects and at the place.

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS.

CONSTRUCTE IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Steck of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

AMERICAN TACTTURNITY. The general run of ordinary folk with seedy dark m AMERICAN TACTIVENITY.—The general run of ordinary folk with seedy dark clothes, square toed boots, and strange ly shaped hats, are so silent—so per sistently and so pertinaciously silent—that a stranger asturally thinks that this tacitumity must arise from melanchely ariminroseness. But this is not the case. The majority can effect the call with 2 bag containing five hundred ducats. not the case. The majority can effect to be taciture, because he is occupied with the inevitable "quid;" he can "chaw" and think simultaneously; sud expectoration is a pastime which does not hinder cogitation the most profound. A good many are thinking of the last bargain they have made or the next they are likely to make. They are ineditating on the "Almighty dollar," just as we go through elaborate processes of ratioclastion here about the omnipotent sovereign and the not the omnipotent sovereign and the not useless shilling; but they don't talk about it so much, if they think more. They are such keen folk, and have to deal with fellow citizens so keen, that a trader must not waste his acuteness in conversation, but reserve it for action. The climate, also, may have something to do with this phenomenon. I can bear witness that in summer it was sometimes too hot to talk, and in winter it may be occasionally too cold. Then, again, they read in-cessantly—books and magazines to a fair extent, but newspapers forever.
A journal, and a cake of honey dew
for "chawing" purposes, are meat and
drink to a traveling American, Northerner or Southerner, in the absence of the two usual supports of human life. In the railway cars I have traveled miles and miles without hearing the exchange of two words. The well known Latin grammar quotation, Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur, should be in-scribed on the panels of the cars, and on the walls of the news-rooms of the hotels, not as a cantion, but as a truism well known and regularly practiced. In churches and libraries I have now and then heard a little talking; but that merely, in all probability, arose from the wayward tendencies of the "child of freedom" to assert his independence by the violation of established custom.—All the Year Round.

"Grandfather," said a very lit-tle boy the other day, "how old are you?" The old gentleman, who had been a soldier, and much under the ordinary size, took the child apon his knees and said: "My dear boy I am ninety-five years old; but why do you ask?" The little fellow with the importance of a Napoleon replied; "Well, it appears to me you are remarkably small of your age."

"Robert can you describe a bat ?" "Yes. Sir; he's a flying insect, about the size of a stopple, has indiarubber wings and a shoe-string tail; he sees with his eyes shut, and hitee like the dexil."

by some cockney.—
"Peace to his hashes."

Dobbs on being asked if he had ever seen the "Bridge of Sighs," replied: "Yes, I have been traveling on it ever since I was married."

A BRIBE WELL WEIGHED -A D five hundred ducats."

five hundred ducats.

When the cause came to be heard, the poor man told his story, and produced his writings, but wanted that most essential and only valid proof, witnesses. The other provided with witnesses, laid his whole stress on them, and on his adversary defect in law, who could produce some the therefore urged the cadl to give sentence in his favor. his favor:

After the most pressing solicitations, the judge drew from under his sear the bag of five hundred dicats, which the rich man had given him us a bribe; saying to him very gravely, "You have been much mistaken in this suit; for if the poor man could bring no witness in confirmation of bis right, I myself can produce at least five handred." He then threw him the bug with reproach and indignation, and decreed the house to the poor plaintiff.

A crusty old bachelor, not liking a way his landlady's daughter had of appropriating his bair oil, filled his bottle with Spandding's glue the day before a ball to which the girl was invited, and she staid at home in consequence. It was a fiendish revenge.

The proprietor of a forge, not remarkable for correctness of language, but who, by honest industry, had realized a comfortable independence, being called upon at a social meeting for a toast, gave-"Success to forgery."

A messenger having requested clergyman to announce, "If Dr. -is among the audience, he is urgently wanted," the clergyman added, from sympathy, "and may God have mercy on the poor patient."

A girl, hearing the lady of the house, at dinner, ask her husband to bring "Dombey and Son" with him when he came home to tea, laid two extra plates on the supper-table for the supposed visitors.

"Hear, hear P' continually exclaimed an enthusiastic individual at a late political meeting. "There is mighty little to hear here," dryly remarked a wag standing close by.

"I can't reconcile differen said Septimus Hardup. "For instance, there is nothing more regular in its coming around than dinner-time, and nothing less certain than dinner.'

Generally a ton of iron expended on a railroad is worth a hundred A celebrated cook, who died fold the value of the same metal used recently, has had his epitaph written up in forty-four pounders, but there are times when the reverse is true.

> "Is Mr. Jones in?" asked an Irishman of the porter in a hotel. "No," was the reply; "will you leave your name?" "Och, do you think I'd be after using home without a name?"

The Highest Price Paid for Gold is the worst port of descension; as it is generally in books the worst port of the Boston Post and Coin.

Ough and Coin.

Of reading.—Soift, bulleties you'll be were \$15,100 for foreign toys.

Writing without a Subject.

One of the most disagreeable things nected with the life of an editor, is the abso lute necessity of writing, even though there be really nothing to write about, or at least nothing of immediate interest to the community in which the paper is published. It may be said, there is the war—the financial condition of the country—the prospects in the mines and a va-riety of other subjects of permanent interest, en any one of which a good article may be written. But does it not occur to those who suggest these topics, that the same themes have been already ably handled by others, whose lucubrations thereon will have already reached our readers ere we can elaborate anything on the subject? Or is it not possible that a large portion of readers are quite as able to read intelligently and to compare and judge the truth of the telegraphic reports as is the editor himself? When this is the case, it is the height of waste, both of time, labor, space and printer's ink to write at all under such a caption, and, unfortunately, there are times when things in every community come to a stand stillwhen no new subject invites the attention of the people and the old ones have become trite -times like the present, when transit East is nearly stopped and telegraphic communication interrupted when nothing worth writing about is taking place at home, and if anything of interest be transpiring abroad, we have no means of knowing it.

It may be replied that there is no difficulty in writing sufficient matter to fill a paper, and that, with or without anything to say, he should never mount the editor's tripod who cannot write under all circumstances, and to any extent. That is just the thing that has rendered our newspapers (or many of them) in the United States so medicient as they confessedly are. It is in no way creditable to a man's intellect to be able to string words together, though he did it consecutively by the hour, unless there are ideas and pertinent ones expressed thereby, and it seems to us we risk nothing by the assertion that this same faculty of talking and writing purely against time has rendered speeches and essays comparatively valueless at home, and bas at the same time given us a reputation in this regard abroad. which is for from desirable. Speeches for buncombe have become too thoroughly identified with our American institutions, and in reviewing the course and proceedings of the last Congress, we cannot see that even the great events daily transpiring in this war, or the magnitude of the interests at stake, both to ourselves and to the world at large, have yet been able in any degree to eradicate from our legislative bodies this absurd and ridiculous tendency, or to enable our statesmen to rise to the level which circumstances would imperatively demand them (now, if ever) to

Finally, a newspaper is not the proper vehicle for a moral essay, unless plainly pertinent to something transpiring then and there which, may have awakened the interest of those for whom the paper is published and the attempt on the part of any editor thus to invade the proper province of the pulpit or rostrum, must necessarily end in an unpopularity, which is of all things most to be deprecated by a journalist. With these remarks on the difficulty and impropriety of writing without anything to say, we would submit the foregoing as a practical illustration of the way of accomplishing that feat.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.—We are informed by the operators that the telegraph poles have been burned and the wires stroyed for a very considerable distance, near Cottonwood and east of Julesburg. This been done by Indians, who must have been of thereto by white men, and our inschools were mable to tell us what the pros-

use and the greater per-\$5,000, and of course there is no insur-No clue is given to the origin of the fre, and we think it must have been accidental, as it is hardly likely that so givil and oblig-ing a gentleman as Mr. Bollwinkel could have enemies mean enough to take such a way of working spite.

MUSTER AND REVIEW .-- The troops at Camp Douglas will be mustered and reviewed by the commanding effort of the Post on to-merrow (Wednesday), at & o'clock; at m. Pay day will be soon after, but it is so long since sobriciy has become the rule and dranks ness the neither officers, men nor eftisens look forward to the day with any fears of trouble.

C. L. WELLER.—We published in yesterday's Vedette the speech made by C. L. Weller in San Francisco, after his release from Alestraz Island. His confinement appears to have had but little effect in improving his extremely small stock of common sense, and had justice been done him, he would immediately have been taken back to prison, there to drag out the remaining portion of his miserable ex-

SUCCESSFUL FEAT .- The halliards of the Flag Staff at Camp Douglas having parted on Sunday last, came down by the run -and yesterday for the purpose of reeving them it became necessary to swarve the staff, which was successfully accomplished by Private Matthews, of Co. G. 3d Infy, C. V. We would rather be excused than undertake the job!

We call the attention of the Nev. Volunteers to an "Act relating to elections," etc., (published in to-day's issue) enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Nevada Territory, and approved Nov. 1, 1864. Also to the subjoined opinion of Wm. M. Gates, Prosecuting Att'y of Lyon Co., N. T.

33 The town of Folsom. Cal., was visited by a destructive fre on the 19th inst., which destroyed property to the value of nearly

WAGONS FROM FORT RUBY.—Three government wagons, from Fort Ruby, arrived in this city yesterday for the purpose of taking the balance of the machinery and timbers for the quartz mill that is now building at Egan Canon.—R. R. Reveille.

OUICKEST TRIP ON RECORD!-Yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, the California Company's stage arrived in this city in thirteen honers from Sacramento! From E A. Bockwell, Esq., edi-Sacramento! From E A. Rockwell, Esq., editor of the Sacramento Bee, a passenger on the stage, we have received a copy of the San Francisco Bulletin of Monday evening!—21 hours from San Francisco. This is the quickest trip on record. The California stage runs by the Dutch Flat and Donner Lake route, and strikes the railroad at Newcastle. The distance from here to San Francisco is over 300 miles, and the trip has been made in rail-road time—that, too, over the Sierra Nevada Mountaine. The facilities for traveling be-tween California and Nevada, at present, are almost equal to those of any other country, although what were supposed to be insuralthough what were supposed to be insur-mountable difficulties, have been overcome in making roads over the high add rugged moun-tains. Viccinia Union. And 24

We find the following in the Daily Rocky Mountain News:

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN .- On the night of the 4th of July, the Governor's Guards. Any one that will give information that will lead to their discovery, will be liberally rewarded, on application to the Orderly Sergeant.

N. B. When last heard from, they were garrisoning the fort at Boulder.

In the beginning of the war a patriotic landlady, in her desire to amulate the generosity of many city governments and other corporations in continuing the wages of absent sol-diers, gave notice that if any of her

The uncertainess which prevails among the immates of these hospitals, and the courage they exhibit, deserve emulation by those who remain at home and enjoy its care and its quiet. The first thought in the minds of these brave fellows, is not themselves, but the country. "How is Grant geiting along?" would be the first inquiry from many a hero whose stump of an arm or a leg might have excused other thoughts. "Neshaying is gone," would some poor fellow say, "but I willingly give it if Grant will take Richmond." "My arm is buried near Coal Harbor," would another remark; "if the Union only triumphs, I don't begrudge it at all." Another, torn terribly by a Minnie ball, with great carnestness urged: "If Grant will only stick to it, it will be all right very soon." One sufferer whom I had seen a few minutes before on the surgeon's right very soon." One sufferer whom I had seen a few minutes before on the surgeon's operating board, whose head was greatly swollen whose under jaw was broken and whose cheek was out open, while the bullet remained in his body somewhere about the collar bone, in response to a sympathetic remark, mumbled—for his wounds prevented distinct utterance: "Oh, I am getting along very well; have had a hard time, but I feel much better." A young man with his head much better." A young man with his head all in bandages, and a broken jaw and torn lips, answered that "a fellow who didn't keep up his spirits, wasn't worth living." A patient on a neighboring cot, took part in conver-sation briskly, and the writer remarked that he seemed not to be as badly wounded as some of them: "Not very bad," he responded, uncovering and lifting up his right leg, amputated just above the knee. No one complains all warmly commend their care; and without exception they speak of their own sufferings as of no consequence, if Grant only succeeds, as they are certain he will.

It was immediately after the Baltimore Convention that my visit to the hospitals was made. Inquiry was general as to the proceedings of that body. One brave New Yorker, with his arm bandaged and suffering severely, when answered that Mr. Lincoln was renominated, exclaimed: "Thank God; good good!" Another lifted up this head from his cot, saying: "That's right; the rebels will learn that we are in earnest; that will help the Union cause as much as a victory." In another bospital, when a wounded soldier learned the nomination, he held up a limb amputated at the knee, and averred with a chuckle indicating his own appreciation of his joke: "I will stump Ohio for old Abe." The men thoroughly appreciate the principles and interests involved, and canvass them with marked clearness. One remarked, in response to a suggestion of a comrade concernng Grant: "He has a life office and is a soldier, and not at all a statesman, and he knows it; I wouldn't vote for him for President The soldiers of the Army of the Potomac indulge freely in sem-parisons between Grant and McClellan, and greatly to the disadvantage of the latter.

DRY SEASON .- The summer in California is emphatically the "dry season" -dry scarcely expresses it; it does not do "justice to the subject," and of all dry seasons this throws its predecessors in the shade. It is the dryest of the dry. Wells, springs, brooks, creeks and rivers are "dried up." The parched and thisty earth is destitute of moisture. Everything seems to be returning to its original element—dust, and we are blessed with more than enough of the original-would rather have it mixed. The summer's sun has poked his nose into every nook and crevice, and licked up with his flery tongue every particle of moisture. The flowers and grasses of early spring have long since lost their freshnesshave faded, withered, died; the pines and oaks are no longer clothed in beauty, but droop as faded wreaths upon the grave of the loved and lost. We are told that "leaves have their time to fall and flowers to fade," etc., but that means in well regulated climes; here they fall out of time and fade in their spring. California plays the deuce with poetry, leaves and flowers. They "spread themselves" out of season and die before their time. The earth is parched, dreary and dusty, and so it will remain until the gentle rains again bless us with their glorious tribute.-Mountain Democrat.

Spriggles suggested that pos-sibly General Wright, while in comboarders wished to enlist, she would allow their board hill to run right on all the time they were gone, the same as if they remained.

Springles suggested that possible and sibly General Wright, while in composition was a good listener. A man who monopolizes the conversal fic, did well; but it is certain that tion is a bore, no matter how great his conversal fice and the Department of the Pacition is a bore, no matter how great his conversal fice and the Department of the Pacition is a bore, no matter how great his conversal fice and the Department of the Pacition is a bore, no matter how great his conversal fice and the Department of the Pacition is a bore, no matter how great his conversal fice and the Department of the Pacition is a bore, no matter how great his conversal fice and the pacition is a bore, no matter how great his conversal fice and the pacition is a bore, no matter how great his conversal fice and the pacition is a bore of the pacition in the pacition is a bore of the pacition in the pacition is a bore of the pacition in the pacition is a bore of the pacition in the pacition in the pacition is a bore of the pacition in the pacition in the pacition in the pacition is a bore of the pacition in the pacition in

Be it enacted by the Governor and L

Section 1 of an An Act entitled An Act relating to elections and the mode of supplying vacancies, approved November 1st. A. D. 1861, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: See 1st. Every white melecitizen of the United States (not laboring under the dissibilities named in this Ant) of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in this Territory six meaths, and in the precipet or county thirty days next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people, and upon all questions submitted to the electors at such elections. An Act relating to elections and the mode of

Section 2. Section 2 of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 2.
No person who has been, or may be convicted
of treason, felony or bribery in any State or
Territory of the United States, unless restored to civil rights; and no person who, after arriving at the age of eighteen years, shall have voluntarily borne arms against the United States, or held civil or military office under the so-called Confederate States, or either of them, unless an amnesty be granted to such by the Federal Government, and no idiot, insane, or disloyal person shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

Section 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have lost a residence by reason of his absence while employed in the service of the United States or of this Territory, nor gained a residence while a student in any seminary of learning.

Section 4. No soldier in the army of the

United States shall be deemed a resident of this Territory in consequence of being stationed within this Territory.

Section 5. The right of suffrage shall be

enjoyed by all persons otherwise entitled to the same who may be absent from this Territory in the military or naval services of the

United States.
Section 6. During the day on which any general election shall be held in this Territory, no qualified elector shall be arrested by

virtue of any civil process.

Section 7. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved February 20th, 1864.

DATTON, August 19th, 1864.

Opinion as to the necessary qualifications of voters at the next ensuing election.

The Legislature at its last session provides that every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in this Territory six months and in the precinct or county thirty days next preceding any election, and who has not been convicted of treason, felony or bribery in any State or Territory of the United States, unless restored to civil rights, and who has not, after arriving at the age of eighteen years, voluntarily borne arms against the United States, or held civil or military office under the so-called Confederate States, or either of them, unless an amnesty be gran-ted to such by the Federal Government, and who is not an idot, insane or disloyal person, shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector

And again, it is provided that no person shall be deemed to have lost a residence by reason of his absence while employed in the service of the United States or of this Terri-

And again, it is provided that no soldier of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this Territory in consequence of being sta-tioned within this Territory.

It is, from the foregoing, obvious that the law makers designed to continue to parties or persons who enlist in the service of the Union, the rights and privileges of electors that they had enjoyed prior to their enlistment, and that no disability in this respect should attach to them on account of such landable and patriotic services to the good of the Union.

sacrifice to the good of the Union.

If appears then, that all soldiers in the service of the United States who were actual residents of the county of Lyon (according to the legislative Act above referred to) prior to their enlistment, are electors under the Act, and are entitled to vote for officers of said Lyon county.

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WN. M. GATES, Prosecuting Attorney of Lyon county, N. T.

SUBJUGATED.—At the Copperhead meeting on the night of August 19th; General Chipman, the war horse, declined making a speech. He said his heart beat as true in the cause as ever, but he was a subjugated man." -Sacramento Union.

The object of conversation is to entertain and amuse. To be agreeable you must learn to be a good listener. A man who monopolizes the conversa-

Gen. Thomas recently sent out a faga to inter, or rather re-inter, the Union dead who fell in the fight last fall. Most of them had been buried by our troops after the battle of Missionary Ridge, but very lightly, and portions of the bodies were, in a majority of cases found protruding above the ground. The detail was accompanied by Mr. Read, the agent of the Sanitary Commission, who occupied himself by taking such notes of the bodies as might aid their friends in discovering their graves, or procuring their transmission to their homes if desired. He has recently sent in a report of his labors to Dr. Newberry, the Secretary of the Commission in the West, and in it he states that they only in one instance discovered indications that any of our dead had been buried by the rebels, and in this the bodies were all found shot through the head, and their legs or arms tied or strapped together, affording all but con-clusive proof that they had been massacred after capture and surrender. Incidents of this kind have frequently been reported before, but never, so far as we remember, in so authentic a shape as this. We mention this now, not for the purpose of urging upon the Government the propriety and duty of retaliation, but for placing on record, once more, an illustration of the character of the enemy with which we have to deal. The Administration has long had in its possession satisfactory evidence of the commission of the grossest atrocities by the rebels, and it has repeatedly threatened retaliation, but, so far, has never inflicted it. We have always thought and think still, that some effort ought to have been made to inflict punishment at least on the guilty or presumably guilty parties. We think that, for instance, every prisoner taken from the gang which assaulted Fort Pillow ought to have had short shrift, and that it is neither just nor expedient nor humane to ask the negro troops and their white officers to incur greater risks than full to the lot of the white soldiers, as long as we have it in our power to protect them from them.

But the propriety of retaliating by taking life for life, is, in a peculiar degree, matter for the discretion of the Executive, and upon which anything like pressure from popular clamor would be indecent as well as unwise. When massacres are committed by one side or the other in civil war, there are a great many things to be taken into account beside the desirableness of punishing the guilty, and notably the effect of a resort to the lex talionis, on our own character and on the future.

THE undersigned has opened the above Hotel, and is now ready to accommissate all who may give him a call. Prices to suit the times.

J. M. CABTNER, Proprietor. our own character, and on the future conduct of the war; and these are points on which the public is not likely playment at Camp Douglas, near this city, by applying to the Quartermaster of the Post. ag23-tf rectly in as full a degree as the Government. But in any event, we think it is unquestionably the duty either of Continue to run their Bannack Express Line Congress or the Administration, to collect and put on record and place TIME: THREE AND A-HALF DAYS! before the world in an official form, a full, true and particular account of each atrocity committed by the rebels. At present, a great fuss is made about them in the newspapers as they occur, and perhaps one or two allusions are made to them in Congress; vengeance is threatened; but there the matter ends.

This ought not to be. We have been suffering abroad ever since the war began from this indifference to our own reputation. The rebel agents have managed very successfully to hold us up to the world as monsters of Selves as the very pink of chivalry and Christianity. It ought to have been the for representatives all CLEANING, DYING AND NO. cruelty and wickedness, and them-

along to dissipate these illusions by plain official statements of facts. This is aniversally the practice of other countries. During the Italian war, the barbarities of the Austrians in Piedmont were made the subject of a diplomatic circular by Count Cavour, and a similar appeal to public opinion has been recently made by the Danish Minister, in calling attention to the crnelties and executions of Marshal Wrangel, in Alsen. There are many obvious reasons why we should be much more zealous than they in exposing the character of our enemy.-N. Y. Times,

Mysrenous.—The Amador Ledger of August 20th, chronicles the following: On Thursday last, while passing through a piece of chapparal about half a mile from French Bar, Sylvester and Mahony, found the remains of a man. The bones had the appearance of having been there for four or five years. Alongside of the bones was also found a double barrel shot-gun, one barrel of which had been discharged. From the appearance of the remains the person must have been a very large man. About five years ago a Frenchman, a very large man, sudof since. When last seen he had his gun with him, and it is more than likely that the remains found on Thursday are those of the missing

FOLLOWING THEIR EXAMPLE. - A Shoshone Indian owed one of our merchants two dollars, which the said merchant tried for a long time to obtain, and never let an opportunity escape that he did not refresh the Indian's memory in regard to his little indebtedness, which was of no avail, but at last a bright thought struck the Shoshone. He heard of his white brethren paying in greenbacks, so he went forthwith, and for one dollar in silver procured two dollars in greenbacks, with which he went immediately and canceled his account. Such is the force of example.-R. R. Reveille.

MARRIED.

In Beaver, U. T., on Sinday, August 7th, by U. S. mmissioner, C. W. Wandell, George Alma Hinele to

WANTED.

A GOOD STEADY WOMAN, to wash and iron and take care of children, in an Officer's family, at Camp Douglas. Good wages will be given. Apply at the Commissary Warehouse, Salt Lake City. aug 26 tf

IDAHO HOUSE,

CORNER OF WALLACE & JACKSON STREETS Virginia City, Montana Ter'y.

OLIVER & CO. ON MONDAYS & THURSDAYS.

THE NEAREST ROAD BY SEVENTY MILES!!

Direct to Virginia City!!!

We continue to run a stage weekly to the Kootenay Mines. Distance, 500 miles. Time, 10 days. These Mines are faverably reported; hands are making from one to three cunces per day.

T. D. BROWN. Agent,

G. S. I. Gity.

Singe-if

C. CLIVE,

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This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Sut lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families or single persons it is unsurpassed. The tables will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords.

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Come of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried of every remedy but the occ destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be rolectant to try something else after the many experiments you have made attrackly compounds foisted on the public as a certain

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And with one accord give it their unqualified tion. We now address ourselves to all who quainted with this, the greatest Panaces of the the healing of all diseases of the Throst an

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This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste;
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VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Fevers, and all Bilious Diseases.

se pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the person having used them will use no others.

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VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute,

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy on the guns. It will harden the guns and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will oure gum boils, best and remove all soreness of the guns. It will swe-ton the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen guns. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Fawnes tribe of Indians, is the Fistic country.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS:

vidence has provided in are remedies for all the ills

meeting, and H. L. Seward Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the objects of the meeting, and H. L. Seward Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the objects of the meeting were to create a new mining district in the limits of Snake Valley Mining District Recorder and establish By-Laws to government of said district.

Committee, consisting of D. C. Jewell, a Kaepper and Wm. Jarvis were appointment By-Laws.

A complete, consisting of D. C. Jewell, Hugh Kaepper and Wm. Jarvis were appointed to draft By Laws.

The following laws having been presented by the committee, were acted upon scriatim, and adopted by the meeting.

Article 1 This District to be known as Smake Valley Mining District, to include that portion of territory situated in the Territory of Utah, county of Beaver, as follows: Commencing at the crossing of the Reese River road from Minersville at Snake Creek, running thence thirty miles West; thence thirty miles North; thence thirty miles East, and thence to point of beginning.

Article 21. The extent of a claim on any mineral vein shall be two hundred feet along the lode, with a width of one hundred feet on each aide of the lode, including all its dips. spurs. Article 21. The extent of a claim on any mineral vein shall be two hundred feet on each aide of the lode, including all its dips. spurs. Article 21. The discoverer contained, and priority of location shall determine the ownership of all cross or other leads traversing ground claimed under these laws. The discoverer of all cross or other leads traversing ground claimed under these laws. The discoverer and locator of a lead shall be entitled to one

and locator of a lead shall be entitled to one claim additional for discovery.

Article 3d. No person shall hold more than one claim by location on any one vein; by purchase any number of claims may be held.

Article 4th. All locations shall be made by companies, and measured on a horizontal line; each company's location to be designated and its extent fully described.

Article 5th. Each company must do one faithful day's work on their claim in each month after the same shall have been located one year; on a failure to do so, the claim or

one year; on a failure to do so, the claim or claims will be subject to re-location by any other person; provided, however, that if the company are prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, a failure to do so will not forfeit their claims.

Article 6th. Work done, or caused to be done by the owners in any tunnel, cut, shaft, water ditch or privilege in good faith for the benefit of any claim, shall be considered as done on the claim owned by said person or

Article 7th. All claims shall be recorded rithin ten days after a notice of location shall have been posted thereon; but a notice filed for record in the Recorder's office, shall be considered in all cases equivalent to a record.

Article 8th. Claims on gold surface dig-gings shall be each two hundred feet square. Article 9th. Locators on veins of coal or iron shall be entitled to five hundred feet for each location, and five hundred feet additional for discovery, and in all other respects shall be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

Article 10th. All locations made on water for mining, ditch, mill privileges, or for irrigation purposes, shall be respected, and the same be recorded in the book of books of the district Recorder, and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

Article 11th. Whenever three hundred dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any Company in this district, the ground so claimed by said Company, shall be deemed as belonging in fee to the owners and their assigns; and the same shall not be subject to relocation by other parties ever after, except relocation by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged abandonment of the by an acknowledged abandonment of the ground by the Company, which shall be so construed after said ground shall have lain idle for one year; and, except in cases where claims are in litigation.

Article 12th. All voters at meetings to regulate mining interests, shall be claim owners in this district.

Article 13th. All meetings for the purpose called by posting written notices in at least three public places in the district, or by pub-lishing the same in some newspaper printed in the Territory; said publication to be made by the Recorder (in either case) during at least twenty days previous to such meeting, stating the object thereof.

Article 14th. There shall be a Recorder chosen from among the miners of the district, who shall hold his office during a term of one year, unless a successor shall be duly elected, which can only be done by a majority of the legal voters present at a meeting for that

Article 15th. It shall be the duty of the Article 15th. It shall be the duty of the Recorder to record all claims presented for that purpose; provided, that it shall not be lawful for him to record any claim in conflict with a prior location; and he shall be entitled to receive therefor, a sum not exceeding one dollar for each separate claim or company; he shall endowe on all notices placed on the company to the company that the company is the company to the company that the company is a second time of presentation for his office, the exact time of presentation for ord; it shall be his duty (if required by locator) to furnish each share holder with cortificate of his claim, attended by the seal

along to dissipate these illusions by and a contract

locations, and the other all transfers of claims in this district, to be styled, poor A. B and C of Claims, and Book A. B and G. of Transfers," in the latter of which he shall place on record all dends of shares presented for that purpose, for which be shall be entitled to re-ceive a sum not exceeding two dollars and a half in each case; and all such records with the necessary revenue stamps suixed, shall be deemed legal evidence of sale or ownership,

shall be sude in the passence of the Recorder of his Deputy. When relieved the Recorder shall ture over to bis office; he shall have

papers pertaining to his office; he shall have a seal, and attest all acknowledgments and certificates made by him; provided, that he may use his private seal until the proper seal of office shall be procured.

Article 18th. All records and copies thereof, properly certified, shall be legal evidence of their contents in all Conra in this Territory.

On motion, the district was declared established, and the By-Laws as above, were adopted.

adopted.

On motion, James C. Lehmer was unanimounly elected Recorder.

On motion, the President declared the megi-

ing adjourned. H. R. BROWN, President. H. L. SEWARD, Secretary.

NOTICE. LIC

Jordan Silver Mining Company, We Mountain District, 6. S. D. City, U. T. Mountain District, S. S. S. City, U.T.

MOTICE is hereby given that there is due on the
following Stock, on account of assessments duly
levied, the several amounts set opposite the names of
the respective Shareholders, and unless paid on or before the first day of September next, there will be advertised and sold according to law so many shared or
said atock as will be accessary to pay the amount of
assessments then due, together with the expenses of
advertising and sale, to-wit:

	Certificates.	Shares.	Asst.	Am't
W. T. Coleman,	143 45	31341.8	20	50 OC
A. Gardiner, 17343	4,176 J74 177	B.	5	12.50
unknown,	224,230	6	7	17.50
I. Washburn,	234	4,5.6	5	37 50
Wm.A. Hickman 25		5 6	10	50.00
Daniel McLean,	272	2.3,4,5 6	20	210 00
N. B. Eldred,	278	23456	20	210.00
Jas. E. Bromley,	264		4	10 00
Mrs. Bromley,	267	. 6	2	5.00
R. H. Willard,	263	4,5,6	1	7.50
Willis E. Jaylord,	275	5,6	3	15.00
Hickman, Hurdles	ton & 7 260		00	E0.00
Hickman	200	9	20	60.00
By order of	the Trustees	2872	- 20	
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Groceries, Hardware,

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DATE OF MOINUTE NAME OF LINE contries. During the Italian was the

Macharities of the Austrians in Pied

ment were made the subject of a d Jounntic circular hy Count Cavon:

ind a similar repeal to public opinion as been Secondy made by the Daniel Book, Card, and Job

edition and executions of Marsha engel, in Alsen. There are much

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tigue party to the feeld of Chickeman gs to inter, or rather re-inter, the

Caion dead who fell in the fight

portions of the bodies were, in GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

the ground. The detail was accome gled by Mr. Charten a gent of

ATCHISON, KANSAS, AND PLACEBUILE, CAL and a perfect line of communication between THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS

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